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2nd Session of 6th SPA Held

Socialist Labor Law, '78 State Budget Adopted

(See related stories on page 2,3)

The Second Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang, from April 18 to 20, the KCNA reported.

Present at the session was President Kim Il Sung.

The SPA adopted "On the Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the Law of SPA "On the State Budget for 1978 of the DPRK."

Attending the session were deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Personnel of the Party and government bodies, working people's organisations and economic organs, generals of the Korean People's Army, men of science, education, culture, arts, public health and the press, heroes of the Republic and labour heroes and labour innovators attended the session as observers.

Also attending the session as observers were members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan now on a visit to the homeland.

Foreign diplomatic representatives in the DPRK were invited to the session.

Members of the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification on a visit to the DPRK were also invited to the session.

The platform was taken by vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and Deputies Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, Kye Ung Tae, Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Kim Man Gum, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Hwan, Hong Si Hak, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Ro Tae Sok, Yun Gi Bok, Pyon Chang Bok and Chong Dong Chol, and members of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA.

Sin Sang Dae, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), staying in the homeland was also on the platform.

The Chairman and vice-Chairman of the SPA took the seats of chairmanship.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop made an opening speech.

The session adopted the following agenda:

1. On the Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2. On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget of the DPRK for 1977 and on its State Budget for 1978.

Juche-Oriented Labor Law

At the first-day session Deputy Rim Chun Chu made a report on the first item of the agenda "On the Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and read the draft Socialist Labour Law of the DPRK.

Deputies Kim Hwan, Chae Hui Jong, Kim Bong Ju, Kim Jong Hui Son Song Pil, Han Sang Gyu, Ho Song Pal, Li Sin Ja, Kim Ri Jun and Chong Gi Ryong made speeches on the first item of the agenda.

The speakers stressed that the Socialist Labour Law of the DPRK is a labour law of new type which embodies the philosophical principle of the Juche idea in the working life and an entirely original socialist labour law in which the idea of the President on the labour question is consummated in a logical system.

"On the Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the Law of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on the first agenda item, was adopted at the session with the unanimous approval of the deputies present.

At the first-day session President Kim Il Sung promulgated "On Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," an ordinance of the SPA adopted at the Second Session of the Sixth SPA.

The labor law consists of eight chapters and 79 articles.

1.2 Times Investment in Productive Construction

The second-day session discussed the second item of the agenda.

Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon made a report on the second agenda item "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1977 of the DPRK and on Its State Budget for 1978."

Deputy Hong Si Hak, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the SPA made a report of the Committee on the Accounts of Execution of the 1977 State Budget and on the 1978 State Budget.

President Kim Il Sung gave a programmatic teaching at the session on the important question arising in improving economic management.

According to the report made by Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, last year's state budget was carried out successfully as a whole and the state finance positively contributed to increasing the political, economic and military power of the DPRK.

The state budgetary revenues last year were 13,788 million won. The plan of the state budgetary revenues was fulfilled at 100.2 percent. This means a 9.2 percent increase over those of 1976. The state budgetary expenditures were 13,349.2 million won, which implies 97 percent fulfilment of the plan, or a growth of 8.3 percent above 1976's.

The state budget last year was settled with 439.8 million won of excess of revenues over expenditures, while meeting the requirements of huge funds necessary in laying the solid material and technical foundations of socialism, increasing the national defence capacity and improving the people's livelihood.

In the state budget for 1978, revenues and expenditures are scaled at 15,293.2 million won respectively. This year's state budgetary revenues will rise to 110.9 percent above last year and the state budgetary expenditures this year will see an increase of 14.6 percent above last year's.

The state budget for this year has been actively drawn up so as mainly back up financially the fulfilment of the huge tasks for the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The investment in the productive construction will be 1.2 times that of last year in order to consolidate the socialist economic foundation, in particular, the state will direct 34.2 percent of the total investment in the industrial construction, to the field of the mining industry, 1.3 time[s] as much state budgetary funds as last year will go to the field of machine industry.

The state budget for this year envisages a 20 percent increase above last year for the light industry. The investment in the rural economy will grow 1.2 times as against last year.

Today the U.S. imperialists are persisting in the reckless war provocation manoeuvres and the "two Koreas" plot. In view of these ever-increasing tension, the DPRK Government will invest 16 percent of the total state budget ary outlays in the national defence. This means a 0.6 percent increase over that of 1977.

Deputies Kim Du Yong, Kang Jom Gu and Pak Song Sil made speeches on the second item of the agenda.

At the third-day sitting the discussion of the second agenda item was continued.

At the session President Kim Il Sung gave an important teaching which would make a programmatic guideline in powerfully organising and mobilizing the masses in the struggle for the fulfilment of the new long-term plan.

At the session President Kim Il Sung promulgated "On the State Budget for 1978 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," Law of the SPA adopted at the Second Session of the Sixth SPA.

The floor was taken by Deputies Won Dong Gu, Cho Yong Gi, Kim Gum Ok, Pak Sam Dae, Sin Sang Yun, Kang Won Mu, O Bong Gum and Chang Myong Uk.

The session adopted a decision of the SPA on the second agenda item "On Endorsing the Accounts of the Execution of the 1977 State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and a Law of the SPA "On the State Budget for 1978 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" with unanimous approval of the deputies.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the SPA, made a closing speech at the session.

The Second Session of the Sixth SPA closed after a successful deliberation of the items placed on the agenda.

Rumanian President Supports Reunion of Korea

The question of Korea's reunification is linked to the withdrawal of American troops from south Korea. The U.S. should put into practice its pledges to withdraw its troops from south Korea, said Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

These remarks were made in an interview with a reporter of U.S. "Hearst Newspapers" group on Mar. 28 and a recent interview to U.S. W.B.C. television.

Interview with U.S. Paper

Answering a question about the settlement of the Korean problem, he said:

It is linked to the withdrawal of American troops from south Korea, letting the two sides—north Korea and south Korea—solve the pending questions between them, reunification above all, by peaceful negotiation, be it a federation or a confederation which should preserve the social system on either side. I believe that such a way out would not run counter to the interests of either the United States or other big states, but, on the contrary, it would fully correspond to the interests of the Korean people, of peace and cooperation in that part of the world.

I think that, if the U.S. really wishes to reach a negotiated solution, there are prospects in this sense. In my opinion, the existence of a democratic government in south Korea would open the path for a much more rapid settlement of the problems in that area.

Interview with U.S. T.V.

As regards Korea, he specified that it is not a matter of his presenting proposals concerning Korea's peaceful reunification, because this is the right of the Koreans themselves.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made proposals in this respect, which I consider very correct and which would open the path to a peaceful solution, to a strengthening of its relations with the United States, to the achievement of a lasting peace in that region.

He said that these proposals refer to the need that a democratic government should exist in south Korea and pointed to the desire of the Korean people for the two parts of Korea to be able to discuss free the questions of reunification under condition of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

He expressed the conviction that the reunification of the two parts of Korea is possible and necessary and highlighted that the United States should put into practice the pledges assumed, withdrawing its troops from south Korea.

DPRK Missions to Asian, European States

Party and government delegations of the DPRK have visited to various countries.

During about one month from the beginning of February to early in Mar. this year, the DPRK delegations visited more than 20 countries such as Yugoslavia, Rumania, Yemen, Zambia, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola, Libya, Niger, Ghana, Tanzania, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Malaysia, and Cuba.

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BANGLADESH

The government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk arrived in Dacca on March 8 for a visit to Bangladesh. Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk paid a call on Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on March 9.

We hope your country will be reunified peacefully free from any outside interference on the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Talks were held on the same day between the government delegations of the DPRK and Bangladesh.

INDIA

The government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk arrived in New Delhi on March 15 by special plane.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk paid a call on Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India, on March 15.

He said that no country wanted its division and expressed the hope that the reunification of Korea would be realised peacefully free from any outside interference.

Vice-President of India B.D. Jatti arranged a banquet at the presidential palace on March 15 in honor of the delegation.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk paid a call on Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of India, on March 16.

The President expressed satisfaction over the visit of the DPRK government delegation to India and manifested the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

ITALY

A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of its Political Committee, left Pyongyang on March 25 by air and arrived in Torino, Italy, on March 26 to attend the 41st Congress of the Italian Socialist Party.

The 41st Congress of the Italian Socialist Party was held in Turin from March 29 to April 2.

Craxi, Secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party, made a political report at the Congress.

On March 30 he met the head of the delegation of the WPK.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung.

Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, on April 4 met the delegation.

He expressed full support to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Talks were held on April 3 between the delegation of the WPK and the delegation of the Italian Communist Party.

FRANCE

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of its Political Committee, visited France between April 5 and 11.

Francois Mitterand, First Secretary of the Socialist Party of France, met the delegation on April 7.

On April 10, the delegation visited the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France and met and conversed with Fajon, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the C.P.F.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PORTUGAL

The delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of its Political Committee, arrived in Portugal on April 11.

The delegation met Mario Soares, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Portugal and Prime Minister on April 13.

The Party delegation of the DPRK on April 14 held talks with a delegation of the Socialist Party of Portugal.

On April 13, the delegation met Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal.

He affirmed his support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Japanese Gov't Rejects Chongryun SPA Deputies Reentry

Seven Deputies of Korean citizens in Japan to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun filed an application for reentry visas to the Japanese government to attend a session to be held in the homeland. But the Japanese authorities, for no justifiable reason, answered that they would not recognize it. In this connection, Yun Sang Chol, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), published a statement on April 17.

He said:

It is an exercise of legal sovereignty for the deputies, the representatives of the Koreans of all strata in Japan, to visit the homeland to attend the Supreme People's Assembly session and no one is allowed to obstruct or interfere in it.

Furthermore, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK is a full member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The freedom of activities of its deputies must be ensured.

He demanded the Japanese authorities pay due heed to the public opinion at home and abroad and the trend of the times and fundamentally change the wrong and unfriendly policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

500 Mil. Yen Educational Aid Fund, Stipends Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung recently sent again a large amount of educational aid fund and stipends for the development of the democratic, national education of the compatriots in Japan, the KCNA reported on Apr. 19.

He authorized the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send the educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the proposal of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, sent the educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 500 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

This is the second remittance this year and the first was sent in January. The first remittance amounted to 462,589,000 yen in Japanese currency.

The President sent educational aid fund and stipends in 68th instalments since 1957, totalling 24,862,827,033 yen in Japanese currency.

President's 66th Birthday Felicitated Here

A banquet was held on the evening of April 15 at Hotel Okura, Tokyo on the occasion of the 66th birthday of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the sponsorship of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Present at the banquet were Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun CSC, its vice-Chairmen, department directors and leading personages of organizations and enterprises under its wing in Tokyo.

Members of the delegation from the Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK on a visit to Japan were also present at the banquet.

Invited to the banquet were more than 800 personages of various circles from 40 countries including personages of political and labour circles, leading members of organisations friendly toward Korea, scholars, men of culture, the press and judicial circles of Japan and foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to Japan.

Chairman Han, made a speech at the banquet.

Stressing that today the Koreans in Japan, together with the people in the homeland, were significantly celebrating the 66th birthday of the President as the most auspicious national holiday, he said:

The whole period of the revolutionary activities of the President is replete with deepest love for and dedication to the people and run through with the lofty virtue of braving the danger to himself and any difficulty for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

Many noted Japanese and foreign diplomats attended the banquet held in Tokyo.

It is entirely thanks to his wise leadership that the Korean people enjoy a great national prosperity unprecedented in the history of the fatherland, holding a proud place in the ranks of the most advanced peoples as today.

Pointing out that the greatest misfortune for the Korean people today is the split of the country and the nation by outside forces, he evinced the determination to continue to fight to accelerate the reunification of the country, frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists.

Concluding his speech, he proposed a toast to the good health and long life of President Kim Il Sung.

Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, and Miyake Shoichi, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives from the Socialist Party, made congratulatory speeches at the banquet.

Retrospecting with deep emotion the days when they had the honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung, they heartily congratulated him with deep respect on his 66th birthday and wished him good health and a long life.

The banquet proceeded all along in an atmosphere overflowing with reverence for the President.

U.S. to Attend '79 TT Meet in Pyongyang

The U.S. is reported to send a table tennis team to the DPRK for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang from Apr. 25 to May 6, 1979.

The Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" on Apr. 20 said that the U.S. chapter of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) has decided to send a team to Pyongyang.

The report quoted the president of ITTF's U.S. chapter, as saying that the U.S. has accepted a formal invitation from London headquarter of the ITTF.

It would be the first visit in history by an American sports team to Pyongyang.

KOREA FOCUS

Shock of 'Ping-Pong Diplomacy'

"South Korea's Deepened Sense of Isolation" was the headline of an April 21 Asahi Shimbun article written by a Seoul correspondent. The story said, "Reports of American-north Korean ping-pong diplomacy have come as an additional shock to the south Koreans who were disturbed by indirect contacts between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with East European countries acting as middlemen. The south Korean Foreign Ministry has sent urgent instructions to its embassy in Washington to 'sound out the real intention of the U.S.,' it was learned April 20 here. Despite the fact that the south Korean government has refused to make a comment, there is no denying that the south Koreans are being irritated at rapid developments on the Korean Peninsula regardless of their will."

It must be made clear that the irritated south Koreans are not the south Korean people at large but the dictatorial Pak Jung Hi junta. The Pak junta is plainly determined to have tension sharpened on the Korean Peninsula.

The American Table Tennis Association announced its plan to send a delegation to the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang from April 25 to May 6 next year. As its president said, the American participation was decided automatically in accordance with the general rules of the forthcoming championships. No doubt, there has been no political move behind the American decision. As a matter of fact, the Americans received an invitation not from Pyongyang but from the London-based International Table Tennis Federation and the DPRK agreed to accept an American paddlers team.

If friendship and peace are served by sports exchange even between hostile states, it should be welcome as an extremely desirable thing.

Nevertheless, the Pak junta is afraid of the planned visit to Pyongyang of an American table tennis team because the south Koreans is alarmed at possible direct contacts between Pyongyang and Washington without Seoul. The reported moves to have a "triangular conference of Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington are after all speculation of "informed sources" and a mere phantom.

Sooner or later, outstanding issues must be settled between the DPRK and the U.S., for which talks must be held. The July 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement is an international accord between the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers on one hand and the United Nations forces on the other. The south Korean authorities objected to and refused to sign, the armistice agreement. In other words, south Korea is no party to the truce accord. The truce agreement is designed to maintain peace temporarily and therefore lacks effective measures to prevent fear and tension. Real, lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula is predicated on the signing of a peace agreement to replace the present truce accord. To this end, the parties to the shaky accord must start talks: the DPRK and the U.S. those interested in durable peace in Korea cannot allow Pyongyang-Washington peace talks to be frustrated.

The Pak junta in Seoul is reportedly opposed to such Pyongyang-Washington peace talks. They take issue with reported "trilateral talks" on the ground that the talks will lead to Pyongyang-Washington talks. According to their argument, trilateral talks would result in Pyongyang and Washington forming ties against Seoul. The Pak junta repeatedly claims that the U.S. is the guardian and the biggest ally of south Korea. The world community shares the view. The DPRK for its part is well aware that the U.S. is an adversary state. Given these facts, it is complete absurdity for the Pak to object to Pyongyang-Washington ties.

History advances according to its own development law without regard for the thinking of the Pak junta. Until recently, the Americans and the south Koreans abused the United Nations authority to justify the "Republic of Korea" as the sole legitimate government in Korea. Resolutions were passed by the UN, favoring Washington and Seoul. However, times changed. Now, the DPRK can speak at the UN rostrum. A pro-DPRK resolution was adopted at the UNGA, demanding the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea. The Carter Administration is not the first to advocate the planned military withdrawal and moves for contacts with Pyongyang. They were once studied and attempted by the Nixon and Ford Administrations. A cabinet member of the Ford Administration once tried to convince the SEATO meeting of the American move. This is part of the current of the times. The fall of the Pak junta is inevitable as being washed away by such current. No force can dam such stream.

Hamlet, a famous Shakespearian play, is a story of a brother poisoning to death his brother King, being subsequently tormented by the sense of sin and killed by Hamlet. Pak Jung Hi is acting the role of that sinful brother in committing indelible crimes against the nation and the fatherland.

At 2nd Session of 6th SPA

Report on State Budgets for 1977, 1978

By Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Finance Minister of Administration Council (Gist)

Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon made a report "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1977 of the DPRK and on Its State Budget for 1978." the second item on the agenda of the Second Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

He first dealt with the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1977.

Last year's state budget was carried out successfully as a whole and our state finance positively contributed to increasing the political, economic and military power of the country, the reporter said, and went on:

The state budgetary revenues last year were 13,789 million won.

The plan of the state budgetary revenues, therefore, was fulfilled at 100.2 per cent. This means a 9.2 per cent increase over those of 1976.

The state budgetary expenditures were 13,349.2 million won, which implies 97 per cent fulfilment of the plan, or a growth of 8.3 per cent above 1976.

The state budget last year was settled with 439.8 million won of excess of revenues over expenditures, while meeting the requirements of huge funds necessary in laying the solid material and technical foundation of socialism, increasing the national defence capacity and improving the people's livelihood.

This patently shows that ours is an incomparably solid self-supporting finance based on the firm foundation of the socialist independent national economy built by the great leader. This also testifies to the correctness of our Party's financial policy and its great vitality.

Last year the Government of the Republic increased the expenditures for the national economy to 108 per cent as against 1976.

According to the report, last year the state made an appropriation of vast budgetary funds for the capital construction.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-seven construction projects were completed last year in the industrial domain alone.

The Government of the Republic disbursed huge capital construction funds, 1.3 times those of 1976, to the field of transport.

The railway builders completed the electrification of the railways between Tanchon and Komdok in a short span of time following the electrification of the Chongjin-Musan railway section at the beginning of last year and built 82 centralized freight stations.

The production of trailers grew 1.7 times and a lot of cargo ships including 20,000-ton freighter "Chongchongang" were built.

The Government of the Republic last year invested more funds in mining industry than in 1976.

The Combined Anju Coal Mine, the coal mines in the Tokchon and Kaechon areas, the Musan, Komdok and Tokhyon mines and many other promising coal and ore mines with large deposits were rebuilt on an expansion basis and new coal and ore mines developed actively thanks to a large investment of state funds.

And the comprehensive mechanization of operations at the coal and ore mines was vigorously pushed ahead.

Coal output last year increased 1.2 times and iron ore 1.3 times.

Last year the Government of the Republic invested 1.2 times as much funds as in the previous year in the construction of power stations to consolidate the country's power base and directed great efforts to the construction of thermal power plants in particular.

Last year the thermal power accounted for more than a half of the total generating capacity of our country.

The state directed a huge amount of investment last year to further expanding and strengthening the productive foundations of the metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries and other key branches of the heavy industry.

Last year the Government of the Republic increased the outlay for public and cultural services to 110 per cent as against the previous year, with the result that over 450 schools of various levels including 4 colleges were erected and educational facilities expanded, and a new advance was made in the work of popular education and the training of cadres.

Many well-furnished nurseries and kindergartens were built.

Literature and art further flourished and developed.

The huge state budgetary funds were alloted last year for the public health service. This showed an increase of 7.4 per cent above those of the previous year.

As a huge sum of funds in the state budget last year was appropriated for the urban and rural construction, many attractive dwelling houses were built, and towns and rural villages became more neat and modern.

The real income of the factory and office workers moved upward, and the shares of the cooperative farmers remarkably increased.

Last year the retail commodity turnover grew by 20 per cent as against the previous year.

Last year the local budgetary revenues increased by 24.4 per cent compared with the previous year, with the result that 548.13 million won more funds than the plan were contributed to the central budget.

The reporter said with emphasis: All these proud successes registered by our people last year in the socialist economic construction and the execution of the state budget are the brilliant result of the wise leadership and tireless and energetic activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who advances correct lines and fighting policies with a deep penetration into the urgent requirements of developing reality and socialist construction, and always leads our people along the path of victory with an extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

These successes are also the valuable fruition of the creative labour and heroic struggle of our working people who are advancing dynamically under the bright rays of the Juche idea, cherishing intense loyalty to the great leader.

The reporter dwelt on the state budget for 1978.

He said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The new year 1978 is the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan and we are going into a new battle today. Successful fulfilment of the new prospective plan depends largely on how we carry out the battle this year."

In the socialist economic construction of our country, much efforts will be directed this year to giving a definite priority to the development of the mining industry and transport and most effectively using the already-built economic foundations to increase production at a fast pace and further improve the people's living. The state budget for this year has been actively compiled so as to firmly back up financially the fulfilment of the huge tasks for the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the reporter noted, and continued:

In the state budget for this year, revenues and expenditures are scaled at 15,293.2 million won respectively.

This year's state budgetary revenues will rise to 110.9 per cent above last year as the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are carried out vigorously, the great production potentialities of the already-established economic foundations pay off profusely and the economization system is further strengthened.

The state budgetary expenditures this year will see an increase of 14.6 per cent above last year's on the basis of the rapidly growing budgetary income. This stupendous fund is correctly distributed so that the basic task of the Second Seven-Year Plan and this year's militant task set forth by the great leader may be successfully carried out.

According to the report, the investment in the productive construction will be 1.2 times that of last year.

The state will direct this year 34.2 per cent of the total investment in the industrial construction to the field of the mining industry.

In this field, the Musan and Komdok mines, the Combined Anju Coal Mine and other promising ore and coal mines will be actively reconstructed on an expansion basis and new collieries be developed.

The project will be continued at a fast pace to expand the Musan Mine into a modern large-scale iron ore mine with a production capacity of 10 million tons of dressed magnesite, the production of nonferrous minerals augmented and magnesite mines developed in a big way and one more modern large-size revolving furnace be installed at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory.

The modernisation and scientification of the mining industry will be sped up, its technical equipment improved, and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of pit operations extensively introduced.

This year 1.3 times as much state budgetary funds as last year will go to the field of machine industry.

We will build a heavy-duty lorry shop and forcing shop at the Sunori Automobile Combine, speed up the construction of machine plants including the Taean Heavy Machine Plant and an automation-device factory and complete the construction of the ejector producing factory and the micro-electromotor factory.

This year the state will allocate huge funds amounting to several hundred million won for the development of the metal, chemical, and building-materials industries.

We will complete within this year the first-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and the construction of the petrochemical plant of the Youth Chemical Complex, the November 18 Paper Mill, the Hoeryong Kraft-Paper Mill and a storage battery factory and put them into commissioning at the same time. we will hasten the construction of a large-scale cold rolling branch factory of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works at a fast tempo and actively carry on the expansion project of the Anju Chemical Factory.

The state budget for this year envisages a 20 per cent increase above last year in the allocation of funds for the development of the light industry. A large portion of them will go to the daily necessaries industry.

Particularly, upholding the policy of effecting revolution in food processing set forth by the respected and beloved leader we will equip better the already-built foodstuff processing factories, such as riced corn mills and cooking-oil factories, and keep production normal at these factories and energetically push ahead with the construction of the Juche-oriented *chidan* sugar producing plant. Thus, we will score a great success in boosting production of foodstuffs and especially in solving the problems of cooking oil and sugar by use of domestic raw materials.

The reporter said:

This year, our industry will further develop to be a modern one that firmly relies on our own fuel, raw material and power bases and is backed on a high level of science and technology. Thus, it will fully display its might in accelerating the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy as a whole, further consolidating the economic foundations of the country and improving the people's lives.

This shows that our industry is an independent industry of the greatest vitality which makes only an onward march, not affected by any world economic depression, and this year it will make a giant stride forward towards the high peaks of the new long-term plan. This also tells that it will be further consolidated and developed into a powerful Juche-oriented industry which firmly guarantees the political and economic independence of the country and its sovereignty.

According to the report, this year the Government of the Republic plans to divert more funds than last year to the field of transport.

Projects will be started this year to electrify 1,000 kilometres of railways including the Kilju-Hyesan and Taedonggang-Sinsongchon sections till next April.

The state will further develop the coastal sea and river transport and foreign trade transport by our own ships.

This year the investment in the rural economy will grow 1.2 times as against last year in order to prevent possible natural damages and rapidly increase the agricultural production under the condition in which a world food situation becomes more acute and the influence of the cold front is expected to last long, the reporter noted, and further said:

The unfinished projects among those for the irrigation of 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields will be completed within this year.

A new tremendous progress will be made in realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and reducing arduous labour of the farmers.

Wholeheartedly upholding the programmatic instructions given by the respected and beloved leader at the last National Agricultural Congress, the agricultural working people and their helpers will effect once again a great innovation in agricultural production to fly a flag of victory on the height of 8.8 million tons of grain and lay solid foundations to produce 10 million tons of grain in the near future. They will also achieve a brilliant success in the vegetable cultivation, sericulture, animal husbandry and sericulture and all other fields of agricultural production. In this way they will strikingly demonstrate the great vitality of our Party's agricultural policy and Juche-based farming method.

The reporter stated:

Today the U.S. imperialists, refusing to withdraw from south Korea, are persisting in the reckless war provocation manoeuvres and the "two Koreas" plot, while reinforcing their aggressive armed forces behind the curtain of the socalled "troop pullout."

In view of the ever-increasing tension, this year the Government of the Republic will invest 16 per cent of the total state budgetary outlays in the national defence and thoroughly implement our Party's line of self-defence to be in full readiness for guarding the nation.

This year the state will allot 12.3 per cent more funds than last year's for social and cultural services to accelerate the cultural revolution and fully meet the ever-growing demands of the working people for culture.

Enormous funds are disbursed for the educational work every year in our country. The state spends 10,000 won for the upbringing and education of a child from creche, kindergarten, primary school and senior middle school to college.

Our country where ignorance and benightedness once prevailed has now become a "country of learning" which has 155 colleges and universities and nearly 10,000 schools of different levels to give free education to the entire people, to say nothing of the rising generation. It has become a civilized country which has trained one million intellectuals and is materializing the intellectualisation of the whole society for the first time in history. This is the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader who has successfully solved the question of socialist education with his extraordinary intelligence and energetic activities for half a century. This is also a shining result of his warm love and great benevolence for our rising generation and our people.

This year the state will increase capital construction funds in the field of education by 15 per cent above last year and disburse a huge sum of educational funds.

Thanks to the deen solicitude of the fatherly leader the Government of the Republic has increased educational aid funds and stipends amounting to 24,362.83 million yen in Japanese currency in 67 instalments by the end of last year for the democratic, national education of the children of Koreans in Japan. And this year it will also remit a colossal sum of educational aid funds and stipends for them.

The state budget for this year is a revolutionary budget for economic construction. It has been drawn up in such a way as to firmly back up with finance the high revolutionary zeal of our people who are dashing forward dynamically, upholding the grand blueprint of the Second Seven-Year Plan set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the rapid development of the national economy making an uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance. It is also an independent and solid budget capable of fully meeting the great demand for funds by itself by tapping all inner resources of the country to the fullest extent on the principle of self-reliance and a popular budget run through with the great solicitude of the fatherly leader who has been devoting his all to the welfare of the people.

The reporter referred to problems respecting the successful execution of the 1978 state budget.

He emphasized:

The revolutionary spirit of our people who are vigorously accelerating the onward movement of socialism and communism under the wise leadership of the great leader is soaring high and our independent national economy displaying its great might more and more with each passing day.

No force on earth can bar the grand forward movement of our people who, holding the great leader in high esteem, march valiantly toward a still higher peak of socialism under his wise leadership. (KCNA)

On Socialist Labour Law

President Kim Il Sung on April 18 promulgated "On Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," an ordinance of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted at the Second Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

The adoption of the Socialist Labour Law is an event of epochal significance in the consistent struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic to enhance the position and role of the masses of the working people as masters of the revolution and construction and make their labour more independent and creative.

The Socialist Labour Law is an excellent charter of labour which comprehensively reflects the essential advantages and characteristics of socialist labour and its principles and requirements.

Way back in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung comprehensively incorporated in the ten-point programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland a democratic and revolutionary labour programme the keynote of which consisted in the abolition of slave labour, enforcement of an eight-hour workday and insurance system, improvement of working conditions, establishment of a democratic wage system, relief of the unemployed and so on.

President Kim Il Sung enacted the Labour Law after liberation and put it in force.

The enforcement of the Labour Law was a historic event in which the colonial feudal labour imposed by the wicked Japanese imperialists as long as half a century was completely abolished and the labour programme at the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was introduced in full.

As a result of the successful carrying out of the socialist revolution in the country, the masses of the working people got free of all manner of exploitation and oppression once and for all, and a new radical change took place in their labour.

This was a great switchover which afforded a sure guarantee for the working masses to engage in an independent and creative labour and an epochal event which opened up a broad vista for the final solution of the labour problem.

President Kim Il Sung has said:

"We can say that whether or not we can build socialism and communism faster and better depends, after all, on how we bring the creative ability and talents of the working people into play, how we organize and use social labour and how speedily we raise labour productivity."

The system of socialist labour is a Juche-oriented socialist labour system which mirrors the fundamental requirements of the great Juche idea that the masses of the working people are the most precious in the world and everything should serve them.

The politics is a genuinely popular politics which comprehensively reflects the will of the working masses and defends and serves their interests and the state is a state of the working people which continues to prosper and flourish by the voluntary and conscientious labour of the workers, farmers and working intellectuals.

To hold labourers dear, take loving care of them and put everything in their service—this is a special feature of our system of socialist labour fundamentally distinct from that of the capitalist society where labour is considered to be a humiliated thing, the working people are maltreated and they remain a mere object of cruel exploitation.

In the country all able-bodied people choose their occupations according to their wishes and talents and are provided with stable jobs by the state.

Out of those who have reached the working age in the country the proportion of those who work accounts for as high as nearly 90 per cent.

In particular, the women making up a half of the population launch actively into all spheres of social life such as politics, economy and culture and they are substantially ensured all conditions for work on a par with men.

The working women receive paid maternity leave in addition to regular and additional vacations and the female workers with many children are granted the special favour of being paid for eight hours though they work six hours.

The workers and office employees in the country are supplied with a sufficient amount of provisions by the state at prices next to nil and modernly-furnished houses are alloted to them, and farmers live in cosy modern houses built by the state for them free of charge.

In the country which saw the complete abolition of taxation, a leftover from the old society, the working people receive enormous benefits from the state under the free education system, the free medical treatment system, the system of state scholarships for the students of higher specialized schools, colleges and universities, the advanced system for upbringing and nursing of children at state and public expense, the state and social insurance system and the social maintenance system.

The additional benefits our working people get from the state at present are larger than the remuneration they receive according to the work performed.

Moreover, the state ensures adequate cultural recreation for the working people and offers them a wide opportunity of learning.

In the country where juvenile labour is prohibited by law, every member of the rising generation takes part in labour after receiving perfect secondary education through the 11-year compulsory schooling. And the working people equivalent to 10 per cent of the total number of workers and office employees are trained as engineers and assistant engineers at factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools, studying while on the job.

The most important ideological and moral trait of the people is that with the high consciousness of their being masters of the revolution they remain infinitely faithful to the Party and the revolutionary cause, work devotedly for the society and the collective and discharge their assigned revolutionary tasks in a responsible manner.

To emancipate the working people from arduous labour and intellectualize all members of society for final elimination of the fundamental differences in labour, while cultivating the communistic attitude towards labour, is an important undertaking for liquidating the hangover of the old society once and for all in the domain of labour and making labour a truly vital demand of all working people.

Children are being brought up and nursed at state and public expense.

News in Brief

Mar. 20

* Prime Minister of Jamaica Michael Manley met Li Jun Ok, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Jamaica.

The Prime Minister extended full support to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

* Kim Ryong Ha, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Syrian Arab Republic, presented his credentials to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Syrian President expressed firm support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Mar. 24

* An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Pyongyang.

A cultural exchange plan for 1978-1979 between the two governments was also signed.

Mar. 27

* The 1978-1979 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the USSR was signed in Moscow.

Apr. 8

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Myong Bin left Pyongyang by air to visit China.

Mar. 29

* Mohammed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic, received Han Song Chol, Ambassador of the DPRK to Somalia.

The president said that he wished the Korean people a great success in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Mar. 30

* A delegation of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Chong Nam Ho left Pyongyang by air for Hungary.

Apr. 3

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang by plane to attend the third meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultation between the the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Mar. 31

* A trade agreement between the Governments of the DPRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was signed in Vientiane.

Apr. 4

* Tadeusz Bialkowski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the DPRK, left Pyongyang by plane at the recall of his home government.

Apr. 7

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang Ryong arrived in Tokyo for a visit to Japan at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

* Han Yong Jo, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Finland, presented his credentials to Urho Kekkonen, President of Finland.

Apr. 8

* A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Ku Cha Ryong, Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and a delegation of workers of twice model branches of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) headed by O Sang Chol, section chief of the organizational department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the socialist homeland.

Apr. 9

* The 1978-80 plan for exchange between the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea and the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

DPRK's Socialist Labour Law (Gist)

The Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was unanimously adopted at the Second Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

The law consists of 8 chapters and 79 articles.

In "Chapter 1. The fundamental principles of socialist labour" (13 articles), the law says:

Labour under socialism is an independent and creative labour by the working people emancipated from exploitation and oppression.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the working people work with zeal and creative initiative for the prosperity of the fatherland, well-being of the people and for their own welfare.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea labour acquires the most sacred and honourable nature.

Under socialism labour is carried out collectively by the working people for the common aims and interests.

The working people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea work jointly, aiding and helping each other forward on the collectivist principle of "one for all and all for one."

All able-bodied citizens in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take part in social labour according to their abilities.

Under socialism all working people have the right to work.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unemployment has been abolished for good and all.

All working people choose their occupations according to their wishes and talents and are provided with secure jobs and working conditions by the state.

Under socialism labour is based on the high consciousness of the working people who are the masters of the country and society, the masters of the revolution and construction work.

To eliminate the essential difference in labour and make it a pleasant affair and a vital need of the working people is an indispensable requirement of the building of socialism and communism.

The state promotes the technical revolution and thus obliterates the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between farm and industrial labour, frees the working people from arduous labour, and gradually diminishes the gap between physical and mental labour.

The state fully ensures every condition for all working people to study while working, through the medium of the advanced educational system and popular educational policy.

The state sees to a large growth in labour productivity and a rapid development of production by stepping up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, deepening and developing the Chollima movement, giving priority to political work and organizing economic work skilfully.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea all the material and cultural wealth created by labour is used entirely for the prosperity and development of the country and the enhancement of the working people's wellbeing.

The state applies correctly the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done and constantly improves the working people's material and cultural standards.

The state guarantees sufficient rest for the working people so that they may recover the energies expended in work and protects their lives and health through the universal free medical care and advanced labour protection systems.

The socialist labour policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a precious revolutionary gain won through the struggle to put into effect the revolutionary labour programme formulated in the days of the anti-Japanese imperialist revolutionary struggle and to carry out the democratic and socialist revolutions.

The state endeavours for the further development of the socialist labour policy and the nationwide implementation of the popular and democratic labour policy.

In "Chapter 2. Labour is a sacred duty of the citizen" (11 articles) the law declares:

The working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are revolutionaries fighting for the materialization of the communist ideal.

It is an honour and the most sacred duty of the citizen to love labour and take part in it conscientiously.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the working age is 16 upwards.

Labour by children under the working age is prohibited by the state.

The working day is eight hours.

According to the difficulty and special conditions of labour, the state may set the working day at seven or six hours.

The working day of a woman worker with more than three children is six hours.

A model worker enjoys the love and high respect of the people.

Those who work as masters and perform great labour feats in socialist construction are awarded state decorations, such as the Title of Labour Hero and honorary titles.

In "Chapter 3. The socialist organization of labour" (12 articles), the law says:

The state explores and uses all manpower resources in town and country in a unified way.

The state fully meets the requirements of the Taean work system in the organization of social labour.

The state institutions, enterprises, social and cooperative organizations should allocate manpower correctly in accordance with their sexes, ages, physical constitutions, wishes, technical and skill levels so that the working people may give full scope to their creative wisdom and abilities.

The state provides all conditions for women to participate actively in social labour.

The local government bodies and the relevant state organs, enterprises, social and cooperative organizations should build up nurseries, kindergartens, children's wards, public service facilities for the convenience of working women, and organize home industry workteams and home cooperatives so that women who do not go to work may join them if they wish.

In organizing the life of the working people the state thoroughly observes the principle of eight hours of work, eight hours of rest and eight hours of study.

In "Chapter 4. Socialist distribution by the work accomplished" (9 articles), the law says:

The state thoroughly carries out the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done while steadily elevating the working people's political and ideological consciousness.

Irrespective of their sexes, ages and nationalities, the working people receive equal remuneration for equal work.

The state fixes the pay scale on the principle that the working people restore the physical and mental energies expended in work and guarantee their livelihood.

The basic forms of pay applied to the workers, office employees and cooperative members are piece payment and fixed payment, and the forms of additional pay are extra allowance and bonus.

Factories and enterprises should grant bounties to model workers on the basis of correct assessment of the fulfilment of their production assignments, quality of their products, utilization of the equipment and materials, etc.

Cooperative farms should correctly assess the daily work-points and regularly make them known to the public, and allot shares properly to their farmers and other agricultural working people serving the farms according to their work-points.

The agricultural guidance organs and cooperative farms should introduce the sub-workteam management system and the workteam premium system and thus correctly assess the daily work-point and properly make additional remuneration for work.

The state adheres to the principle of rationally readjusting the balance of living allowances between the workers and office employees in all branches with the development of industry and agriculture and the growth of labour productivity, of evenly raising the incomes of the farmers in different areas, and of proportionately reducing the general living standards of the workers, office employees and farmers.

In "Chapter 5. Labour and technical revolution; improvement of the working people's technical skill" (7 articles), the Socialist Labour Law defines it as the central task of the technical revolution to eliminate the essential difference in labour and free the working people from arduous work.

It says:

The state strives even to free the working people, now rid of exploitation and oppression, from the restraints of nature and to ensure them complete equality in labour, by advancing the technical revolution to a new, higher stage on the basis of the successes achieved in socialist industrialization.

The state obliterates the difference between heavy and light labour, and eliminates labour under heat-affected and harmful conditions, through all-round mechanization, semi-automation and automation in various fields of the national economy including industry.

The state further consolidates the successes in the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and brings its chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization to an early completion through vigorous promotion of the rural technical revolution, thereby achieving the industrialization and modernization of farming and eliminating the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour.

The state confers benefits on inventors, rationalizers and production innovators who have made a great contribution to the development of the national economy, and grants technical licences to them.

The state trains all working people to be competent personnel equipped with the latest achievements of science and technology, well versed in up-to-date machines and equipment and capable of skilfully managing the national economy. This is done through the regular educational system and different forms of part-time education, such as factory and farm colleges, factory and farm higher specialized schools, evening school and correspondence course.

The state's scientific and technical institutions and labour administration offices should regularly organize examinations for the qualification of engineer and grades of skill.

In "Chapter 6. Labour protection" (9 articles) the law defines good labour protection as an important condition for providing the working people with free, and better cultural and hygienic conditions for work, and for protecting their lives and promoting their health. Stating that the state firmly implements the policy of keeping labour protection ahead of production, it continues:

The state institutions, enterprises, social and cooperative organizations should set up the system of education in labour safety for the working people in the different stages of labour protection and acquire the technical knowledge on labour safety, thus making them regard the work of labour protection definitely as their own affair.

No one is allowed to put people to work before initiating them into the labour protection policy and the technical knowledge on labour safety in the given branch of work.

Providing the working people with safe and neat and hygienically clean conditions for work is the foremost task of all state institutions, enterprises, social and cooperative organizations including industry.

The state sees to the sanitary arrangements and provide industrial hygienic conditions against high temperature, gas and dust, guaranteeing good lighting, illumination and ventilation; and constantly improve and perfect them to prevent labour accidents and occupational diseases and to enable all people to work in safe and neat and hygienically clean work places.

The state institutions, enterprises, social and cooperative organizations should regularly organize medical check-ups for the protection of the working people's health and take timely measures for it.

The state pays special attention to the labour protection of working women.

The state provides the working people with labour protection devices and supplies them free with working necessities and nutriments.

In "Chapter 7. Labour and recreation" (6 articles) the law stipulates the guarantee of the rest of the working people.

It says:

The working people have the right to rest.

The state guarantees the working people the full right to rest through the eight-hour day, paid holidays, accommodation in sanatoria and rest-homes at state expense, a steady increase in cultural facilities, and so on.

The working people take rest when the day is over.

Economic establishments and enterprises are not allowed to make them work overtime.

The working people have a day-off a week.

The gala days set down by the state and Sundays are holidays.

The workers, office employees and cooperative farmers have annually a fortnight's regular holiday and, in some kinds of trades, and additional holidays from 7 to 21 days.

In addition to the regular and additional holidays, the working women have a maternity leave, 35 days before and 42 days after the childbirth, irrespective of the length of their service.

The state extends the networks of sanatoria and rest-homes in many ways, modernizes their facilities and widely organizes sightseeing and exploration of scenic beauties in order to meet the growing demand of the working people for cultural recreation.

In "Chapter 8. State and social benefits for the working people" (12 articles) the law defines it as the supreme principle of the state's activities to assume the responsibility for the livelihood of the entire working people and to raise their material and cultural standards steadily.

It goes on:

Besides the remuneration for their work, the working people receive a lot of additional benefits from the state and society.

The state provides functional modern houses and hostels to the working people.

The state builds modern rural houses at its expense and offers them free for cooperative farmers' use.

The state supplies the workers and office employees and their dependants with provisions at low prices.

The state brings up the children of the working people in modernly-furnished nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

The state gives compulsory education to the children of the working people under working age and provides them with free education in schools of all levels up to university.

All pupils and students are supplied with uniforms and school-books at low prices by the state, and the students of higher specialized schools, colleges and universities receive stipends.

The state grants subsidies to those working people who are temporarily disabled by labour accidents, diseases and injuries under the state and social insurance system and, in case the period extends beyond six months, gives them disability pensions under the state and social maintenance system.

The state grants old age pensions to working men of 60 and working women of 55 when they have a defined length of service.

When persons of distinguished service to the state who have performed great feats in their work and social and political activities are disabled or die, the state grants special benefits to them and their families.

The state, social and cooperative organizations pay the workers, office employees and cooperative farmers average living allowances or give them average work-points during the regular and additional holidays, and pay temporary subsidies or give average work-points during the maternity leave.

When working people die from labour, accidents, diseases or injuries, the state grants bereaved family pensions to their dependants and takes charge of the supportless orphans.

The state looks after supportless incapable old folks and cripples free of charge in the homes for the aged sanatoria.

The state gives medical aid to all working people under the system of completely free medical care.

The workers, office employees, cooperative farmers and their dependants receive all kinds of medical care, such as treatment, accommodation in sanatoria, preventive aid and midwifery, free of charge. (KCNA)

"Times" on Unification Church

Follow excerpts from a series of articles on "Moon's Unification Church" run in the April 5, 6, and 8, 1978, of the British paper Times.

Tried to Keep Mr Nixon in Power during Watergate Crisis

A close relationship between Mr Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church and the South Korean Government until 1974 is corroborated by evidence which has come out of the Fraser committee, the House of Representatives sub-committee inquiring into Korean-American relations.

However, the attempt by a representative of the Unification Church and alleged agents of the South Korean Government to take over the Diplomat National Bank, Washington, suggests that the relationship is still alive.

The bank, originally formed to serve the Asian community in America, was accused by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of violating federal securities laws by concealing the bank, true ownership.

The complainant named Mr Pak Bo Hi, second in command to Mr Moon, Mr Tong Sun Park, a wealthy businessman and key witness in a congressional bribes scandal, Mr. Charles C. Kim, the bank's former chairman, and Mr Spencer E. Robbins.

The SEC document indicates that Mr Moon and associates control about 53 per cent of the bank's shares, that Mr Park is a hidden investor and that Mr Pak Bo Hi assembled funds from Unification Church in an attempt to gain control of the bank.

A confidential stock list in the possession of *The Times* shows that among at least 19 known Unification Church followers who held or still hold, shares were Mr Moon, with 5,200 shares and Mr Neil Salonen, president of the Unification Church of America, with 1,200 shares. Mr Moon may now have disposed of his shares.

All the defendants have agreed to an SEC order barring them from further anti-fraud violations.

Although the Unification Church has always denied firmly any involvement with Mr Tong Sun Park, who returns to Washington from Korea later this month to give evidence to the Fraser committee about Korean money allegedly paid in bribes to congressmen, his name appears on a souvenir programme for the Little Angels of Korea.

The Little Angels is run by the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation which is also tied to Mr Moon's church. The programme shows Mr Tong Sun Park to have been a director of the foundation in 1973.

However, it is plain these days that Mr Moon and his followers are felt by the South Korean Government to be more of an embarrassment than an ally. Mr Moon's political influence is on the wane. A recently launched daily newspaper, *The News World*, began by losing money at the rate of £250,000 a month, despite being run mainly by Moon members who draw no salary. From December this loss was £125,000.

One bonus of having such a newspaper, however loss-making, is that it affords Unification Church member opportunities of regular visits to the House of Represenetatives, the Senate and the State Department because they are accredited correspondents.

Mr Moon's political aspirations probably reached their peak at the time of Watergate when his support for President Nixon achieved the intended wide publicity, but rebounded badly.

Evidence unwillingly given under subpoena by Mr Daniel G. Fefferman to the Fraser committee clearly shows the Freedom Leadership Foundation, of which he was the former secretary general, to be the political arm of the Unification Church and staffed by church followers. Efforts to keep Mr Nixon in power, codenamed Project Watergate, had been executed more like a military manoeuvre than a mass prayer meeting.

Advertisements in which Mr Moon pledged his support for Mr Nixon were placed in important newspapers across America and thousands of Moon members were mobilized in a crusade of national prayer and fasting ending with a rally across the street from the White House, which Mrs Tricia Nixon Cox, President Nixon's daughter, attended to express her appreciation. Mr Moon met Mr Nixon privately the following morning.

Mr Fefferman claimed he did not know why Mr Salonen, head of the Freedom Leadership Foundation as well as of the Unification Church in America, had said the Watergate Project could help improve the standing of the Unification Church with the South Korean Government.

But a speech by Mr Salonen, which appeared in *Times News*, a Unification Church publication, read as follows: "When Father came to the United States his primary purpose was to do things to make him influential in Korea."

"The Day of Hope Tour and specially the rallies in support of President Nixon were far more significant due to the impact they had in Korea and than their impact here.... If it was important in Korea and if it helped to bring the Government and our church close together than it was more important than anything else."

I put it to Mr Salonen that evidence collected by the Fraser committee showed the Freedom Leadership Foundation to be the forceful political arm of the Unification Church. He replied: "There is a strong prohibition of a tax-exempt organization in the United States doing political work, so we stay away from it."

However, a former member of the foundation who asked not to be identified in any way because he does not want any approaches from its members, talked to me in New York.

He said: "Neil Salonen was told to start a front to do political work in America. The church was already doing political work in Japan and Korea. The Freedom Leadership Foundation was formed in about March, 1970. We hoped to provide an alternative political strategy for the West, and in particular for America, to counteract Marxist-Leninist philosophy. We had two or three workshops which were open to the public but which, in principle, were attended by Unification Church members."

Another close tie between the South Korean Government and the Moon movement is its second in command, Mr Pak Bo Hi, who was involved with the Unification Church in 1961 when he was military attaché at the Korean Embassy in Washington.

In the 1960s Mr Pak Bo Hi ran an organization called Radio Free Asia, using transmitters in South Korea without cost. The President of South Korea signed his name to requests for donations.

Mr Donald Ranard, director of the Centre for International Policies in Washington and formerly head of the State Department's Korean Desk, points to an incident in 1974 which illustrates a South Korean Government connexion with the Unification Church.

He said: "We heard that the Korean Government was planning anti-Japanese demonstrations during the visit by Mr Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, to the United States. I telephoned the Korean Embassy to say that the State Department would look very unfavourably on any demonstrations. Coincidentally, the Unification Church called off its demonstration."

At an earlier committee hearing, Mr Chris Elkins, a former member of the Freedom Leadership Foundation, had testified to having been asked to throw eggs at the Japanese Embassy. A diversionary rally had been planned by the Unification Church to take place at Dupont Circle to keep the police tied up. The demonstration in front of the Japanese Embassy was called off at the last minute.

In a speech given by Mr Moon to his followers at Tarrytown on September 22, 1974 he said: "On September 12 the Korean Government did something to connect with me, and without their having done that the world situation could have been brought into turmoil and division again.

"Some of you may have known that in Washington I had planned to have a demonstration and have you protest before the Korean Embassy and Japanese Embassy to arouse the attention of the people of the United States, but we had to quit that. We were stopped 30 minutes before it was due to begin."

May Move to London or W Germany As Its US Popularity Reaches a Low Ebb

The Moonies' popularity in the United States is at a low ebb. Students of the Moon organizations say there are fewer members out on the streets collecting funds.

And a source from within the Unification Church says "Father Moon intends to move out of New York and settle in West Germany at the end of this year or beginning of 1979."

Asked for confirmation of this, Mr Neil Salonen, leader of the Unification Church of America, said: "There has been general expectations that the Rev Moon will take his crusade on an international level. However, things are very difficult in West Germany at the moment. London would be far more likely place for him to come."

From West Germany, or from London if Mr Salonen's version is the correct one, Mr Moon will begin his assault on Europe, in particular exending his operations in Italy, which is seen by his church as under threat from communism.

Acquiring property seems to have become more important than street sells the rallies in support of President Nixon were far more significant due to the impact they had in Korea and than their impact here.... If it was important in Korea and if it helped to bring the Government and our church close together than it was more important than anything else."

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In the 1960s Mr Pak Bo Hi ran an organization called Radio Free Asia, using transmitters in South Korea without cost. The President of South Korea signed his name to requests for donations.

Mr Donald Ranard, director of the Centre for International Policies in Washington and formerly head of the State Department's Korean Desk, points to an incident in 1974 which illustrates a South Korean Government connexion with the Unification Church.

He said: "We heard that the Korean Government was planning anti-Japanese demonstrations during the visit by Mr Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, to the United States. I telephoned the Korean Embassy to say that the State Department would look very unfavourably on any demonstrations. Coincidentally, the Unification Church called off its demonstration."

At an earlier committee hearing, Mr Chris Elkins, a former member of the Freedom Leadership Foundation, had testified to having been asked to throw eggs at the Japanese Embassy. A diversionary rally had been planned by the Unification Church to take place at Dupont Circle to keep the police tied up. The demonstration in front of the Japanese Embassy was called off at the last minute.

In a speech given by Mr Moon to his followers at Tarrytown on September 22, 1974 he said: "On September 12 the Korean Government did something to connect with me, and without their having done that the world situation could have been brought into turmoil and division again.

"Some of you may have known that in Washington I had planned to have a demonstration and have you protest before the Korean Embassy and Japanese Embassy to arouse the attention of the people of the United States, but we had to quit that. We were stopped 30 minutes before it was due to begin."

His church's hold over young American converts has received wide publicity and fund raising has become more difficult.

Last January the New York State Social Welfare Board revoked the right of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, a Moon organization headed by Mr Pak Bo Hi, to solicit funds in the state. The foundation was accused of using less than 7 per cent of $1.5m (£750,000) raised nationally for the stated aim of child relief.

In April, the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York began deportation proceedings against 178 Japanese members of the Unification Church who entered the United States years ago as temporary visitors. Some 50 of these members applied for the status of permanent residents, for extensions of visas or voluntary deportation.

A spokesman for the Unification Church said the 178 members had filed petitions for missionary trainee status in 1974.

Miss Susan Reinbold, the director of media relations for the Unification Church of America, claims a total of 7,000 members and 23,000 fringe members. However, sources close to the Fraser Committee, which is inquiring into Korean-American relations, believe the actual figures are much lower than this.

In the more confident days of 1974, in a speech to supporters at Tarrytown, New York, Mr Moon spoke in grandiose terms of earning $30m (£15m) a month through his fund-raising teams.

"When I mobilize 10,000 members it means $30m a month. Then we can buy Pan American Airlines and the Empire State Building. We shall buy the Ford Motor Company," he said. In February, 1977, the Unification Church bought the old Tiffany building on Fifth Avenue for $2.4m (£1.2m). This is a seven-storey building which now contains one of the most advanced news processing systems available, allowing most editing and typesetting to be done by computer. This is where the church's new daily newspaper, *The News World*, is published.

The newspaper is regularly described by Church members as being "parallel to the *Christian Science Monitor*" and this is the way it was described to me by Mr Ted Agres, a member of its staff.

In fact, the paper places heavy emphasis on Asian affairs and devotes space to anti-communist news and analysis.

Mr Agres claims a circulation of 50,000, but dealers in Manhattan say they are supplied routinely with bundles of newspapers, without request for payment. Some advertisers have claimed their advertisements have been inserted without charge.

The News World began publication on December 31, 1976, in the old 2,000-room New Yorker Hotel, bought by Mr Moon for $5m (£2.5m) before moving to its present premises. The Tiffany purchase is just another in a series of big New York property transactions by Mr Moon and will be bound to open another dispute with the city over its proposed tax-exempt status.

In addition to the old New Yorker, the church also bought 76 Manhattan Center next door for an estimated $1m, the former Columbia University Club on West 43rd Street for $1.2m (£600,000) and a sweets factory on Long Island for $700,000 (£350,000).

The movement also owns several homes and chapels in the centre of New York and has bought 350 acres in Barrytown for $1.5m (£750,000).

Mr Moon has also bought heavily in Westchester, expanding his property buying so that he now has 410 acres in the area, 181 of this total in Tarrytown. 204 in Greenburgh and 25 in Irvington. His last acquisition was 35 acres in South Tarrytown in 1976 for which he paid $750,000 (£375,000).

The Unification Church also has concentrations of property in other parts of the United States, like California, and has recently bought its first church building in Washington.

However, the local authorities are fighting back. Last February, Tarrytown Board of Trustees obtained urban approval amendments to zoning which would restrict the Unification Church building a university complex.

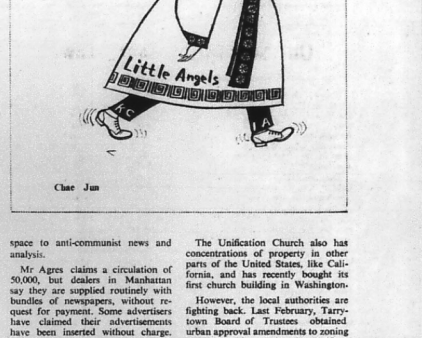
Last April, the New York Tax Commission recommended the rejection of the Unification Church's application for tax exemption on more than $2.6m worth of its property.

Four of the seven members of the committee declared in a written opinion that the organization had failed to use the property for religious purposes and cited the former sweets factory which had been converted into a daily newspaper plant.

At an earlier hearing into the application, Mr Salonen angrily refused to answer whether any of the seven trustees of the Freedom Leadership Foundation were members of the Moon sect. "I do not consider it an appropriate question", he insisted.

Asked the reason for the increased property buying by Mr Moon, Mr Salonen said: "We do not have investment properties. These were white elephants which had been abandoned for a number of years which we are now putting to use."

(To be continued)



Chae Jun

Ryang Song U :

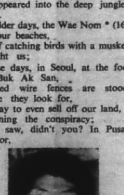
"Memo of Slave"

Follows the full text of the English-translation of poem "Memo of Slave" written by Ryang Song U, one of the south Korean dissident poets, which was printed on the June, 1977, issue of the Japaneese monthly magazine "Sekai."

☆ ☆

—PROLOGUE—

Dear Poets!
In this world, of what is there to sing?
Raising your voices joyfully,
In this world, of what is there to sing?
Among the people, in the streets, even our gardens,
There is nothing but gloomy shadows and heavy sights;
When you are trampled down, every day, every night,
What do you have to sing of?
That one, holding the dagger, ruthlessly plunders and,
Even our blood, even our souls,
Are trampled down,
Raising your voices joyfully,
In this world,
Of what is there to sing?
—1
I saw,
in the rags, in tattered baskets,
I saw,
Beloved neighbors dying,
dying at the point of the dagger like animals,
dying unable to speak even one word,
and when dead, being killed ten times again,
falling down in the shadow of the one holding the dagger;
Curse it! Curse it!
Birds, Bees, Flowers, Trees, All of Nature,
Let go of your throat, beat your chest and wail
Stay alive! Persist! For ten billion years,
through the sons of the one holding the dagger,
and their sons,
Curse it! Curse it!
Birds, Bees, Flowers, Trees. All of Nature.
In the wind, in the sleet,
I saw,
in one vicious sweep, the smudged dagger,
flying through every village, every house,
The dead ones beaten down again and again,
Having cut our flesh and bones, beaten them to a pulp,
They exchange strange knowing glances,
I saw,
in heaps of earth.
—2
The storeroom, the kitchen, even the rice bowl,
are completely robbed, all night, all night.
Go away! Go away!
You with the guns.
Even the Kone drop of water we need to drink,
Stagnant, muddy water, but they stand blocking the way:
The thieves are sharpening the dagger and stamping their feet,
Grabbing the endless night and shaking it,
Everyday they sit in hiding, making laws,
ten million laws to make themselves fat,
chuckling, chuckling, chuckling.
In Chongno, in Kwanghwa-mun, in Yoido, *(1)
They are pacing back and forth, so happy with their expanding dream.
So much rich grain which stood at our feet,
and the shining pennies have been plundered away,
and even our tears have been pulled up by the roots.
It is not outwards that their hatred is pointed,
but inwards,
It is not outside that they are aiming,
they are aiming at us.....
—3
Our beautiful Korea, buried in cement,
Our beautiful Korea, buried in paint,
passing away years in sorrow,
Heung Bu, Neul Bu, Cheun Hyang! * (2)
On the beach and in the hills where you were buried,
Our beautiful Korea, buried in cement,
suffocating in grayness, sinking into sleep.
What do you see at the entrance to the village,
on the wall, under the eaves,
over the roof of the primary school?
What do you see, my dear Cheo Yong? * (3)
Where, what kind of words are blowing,
rushing into your eyes, specks of dust?
All the villages are frozen down, levelled flat,
in cement, only the smell of gunpowder,
like smoke in the wind's tail,
is scattering.
—4
Falsely charged, held in anguish, with our feet bound, We are slaves.
At sunset, off to the steep mountainside, to sleep,
bunching together in the middle of some field, to live,
For decades, molested by this nightmare.....
A dream whose rampaging troops come charging in, with whips, with bayonets, chopping us to bits..... I want to see,
Am Nok Kang, Sam Su and Kap San, * (4)
To embrace, to take in our arms, to call out the cherished distant names, but we can't,
If we call them out, we will be drug to our death like a dog,
And even when dead, our eyes closed, we cannot go home:
We are slaves,
We are slaves,
in Seoul, and in the foot freezing rice paddies of late autumn,
We,
are slaves.
—5
Standing along the road, rows and rows,
watching the phantom, producing shouts,
like fools, making the sound of clapping hands,
all day long, only the demons are pleased,
Our dear country, so sad,
is being squeezed.
There is someone,
that someone is somewhere, hiding, saving himself,
to bring the dead ones back to life again,
so they can open their eyes wisely, and gather up all the sharp pointed daggers.
For generations we have been occupied,
Buk Ak San and Mu Deung San, *(5)
have been occupied,
we are spread in disarray at the feet of the rampaging troops,
Sad! Mothers and fathers, made to hold a bit between your teeth,
passing away this life like animals,
While you clap your hands and make shouts,
Everyday, the children have only dog's dreams;
Aren't you ashamed?
Aren't you ashamed? Parents!
—6
Now, what should we believe in,
What can we hope for, growing older?
Like mushrooms, we have come into this world,
what have we discovered,
that can make us move,
That has touched us deeply?
In the dust, nursing small bones, the people coming and going, a small space,
tormented,
I am always shrinking back, with dry lips, that can't even be moistened.
—7
Winter, if a fire is started from a field's bank,
in the blazing fire, the insects will be burned,
but in the ground, at least some weeds will survive, won't they?
If our young hands clench sticks' and keep firm watch in every alley-way,
and catch last night's jackal, then we can get quickly along our way, can't we?
If we catch the fat tiger,
the tiger that blocks our uphill climb every night,
the tiger that ripped up our mother's flesh,
If we catch it,
and string it up with thick rope-gather together to look up and laught at it,
then we can get quickly along with our work,
can't we?
—8
Do you know young girls,
About the people who
on the side of the field, at school, on their way to work,
were bound up and taken away, unknown to anybody?
Do you know the loved ones who were put into black cars and taken away, never to return?
Just yesterday in Chung Mu Ro. *(6)
while moistening our throat with one cup of cold coffee,
with wet eyes,
didn't we watch it happening?
In Cheong Jin Dong, in Mu Gyo Dong, * (7)
at some secluded bar,
drinking bitter wine,
didn't we share our tears with them?
Do you know, young girls?
the sharpened stones that they left behind,
their anguished cries we hear, even in our dreams,
the cold bare floored rooms of Nam San, Seo Dae Mun, Yeong Deung Po, * (8)
Where the sickly moans last until morning,
Do you hear it?
Young girls,
young girls of Korea?
—9
Through a crack in the closed door, breaking in,
over the mountains, over the hills, in waves,
the terrifying sound of the army's boots;
Small flower beds, even the azaleas, * (9)
are smashed, smashed into the ground,
day after day, dying, twitching.
Laying flat in a rice field, living, hiding,
We stroke our sorrow with a bamboo spear,
Now, where have we come,
Driven away as though dead, where do we go?
To some place in Kobu * (10), and digging up,
shall we meet our dead fathers?
Diving to the bottom of the Hwang Ryong River, * (11)
shall we meet our dead brothers?
At daybreak, even now, the guns are pointing,
Bounding across the Han River, the sound of the army's boots, the sound of brutally shooting guns, trembling,
Where should we be?
—10
Hanging on the end of blades of grass like dew,
Until morning, on the end of blades of grass,
hanging,
While we close our eyes for one second to grope,
the pure dreams and hopes that shined,
are lost, sorrowfully,
and there is no place to look for them.
Can you hear our dear sisters, squirming in the darkness, looking out over vacant plains, shivering, shivering?
Passing across broken up fields. Our dear sisters, in groups, go to Seoul;
In the shadows of Chongno or Mu Gyo Dong, * (12)
how much do they hate their youth?
Can you hear? Our sisters being kicked,
With rotten wombs, taking breaths, through the slowly moving night, the sound of their enduring,
Like wet toilet paper, crumpled, living.....
—11
Shrewd ones!
You swarm about together,
Laughing at our ancestors, knocking them down,
But we will not be your next meal,
Shrewd ones!
You smile eagerly with your eyes,
So satisfied, pointing with delight at the sleeping villages, sleeping stones, but anyway,
The voice of the people is the voice of Heaven!
The voice of the people is the voice of Heaven!
Shrewd ones!
Hungering to the very end,
we live huddling our cold bodies together,
but what this means,
you don't understand,
Shrewd ones!
Although wanting to go away more than anything,
the reason why we grit our teeth and endure,
you don't understand,
Shrewd ones!
To spend the oppressive winter days listening to your empty talk, and turning into fools,
Picking up rich children's bread crumbs,
to eat,
starving, starving,
is that what you have in mind for us?
Watching you beat the air,
Giving you a forced smile,
Licking your festered groin or feet, like a mad dog,
is that what you have in mind for us?
While even the snow covered fields and paddies,
raise their voices,
While even weeds underneath the ground,
open their eyes,
We are left till the end in the street, to fly about like withered leaves, is that what y ou have in mind for us?
—13
Get out!
Yanks! Choppari! * (13)
Keum Gang San and Han Ra San, * (14)
are ours!
Get out!
Insects! Foreigners!
Even the dusty yellow wind that blows on us in spring and fall,
Even the pebbles dozing on the mountainsides,
are ours!
Foreigners!
What person was born by mistake in this land,
called in these wicked soldiers, and lives crouched amongst their uniforms,
gave away the rivers and mountains, everything,
didn't you?
Get out!
Across the sea to your own land, to your den,
Dispense! Get out!
—14
The Honam train * (15) is coming hastily,
Leaving in the morning, coming back at night;
Gritting their teeth and shaking their fists,
the farmhands who have been struck dead,
are coming to Seoul.
Say something! Say something!
faced with the bayonet.
Even though it is dark, the Honam train is leaving,
It leaves, and comes back packed with heavy sighs,
with the struck dead farmhands' deep sorrow,
unmeltable sorrow,
it comes packed.
—15
Our ancestors were sold with their ankles bound,
loaded onto pirate ships, to Portugal;
These days, my friends too,
were sold off to Vietnam,
dead, they will never return,
disappeared into the deep jungle's mud.
In older days, the Wae Nom * (16), on our beaches,
As if catching birds with a musket, caught us;
These days, in Seoul, at the foot of Buk Ak San,
barbed wire fences are stood,
while they look for,
A way to even sell off our land,
planning the conspiracy;
You saw, didn't you? In Pusan harbor,



Ryang Song U

the hands waving, waving,
of the ones who were sold off.....
For a few bits, to stand in front of bullets,
Dear friends who were sold off, you saw them, didn't you?
There has been no news of my dear friends who were sold off,
Do you know their names?
who rotted and ran off into the mud, sinking in,
as fertilizer for the weeds of a strange land.
—16
Even though we plant until our fingers wear thin,
Even if we sweat all night long over threshing,
our storehouse is always someone else's;
No matter how much we gloat over our harvest,
like bandits, they mercilesely invade,
taking away every single seed.....
For the sake of this robbery, they improve the roads,
Removing everything to their cars, they disappear without a sound, at midnight.....
We shiver all year long with the hunger of barren Feburuary,
Stroking our wives' skinny backs,
We cannot speak, we cannot speak, even one word,
Instead,
We should go somewhere.
staggering,
But we should go somewhere.....
—17
Even along the edge of the patch you left behind,
Bunches of wild roses bloomed and faded,
leaving their dead leaves in a pile, to sink in and decay.
You with the snow-white hands!
Take up the moldy shovel handle!
Waking out of your slumber,
roll up your pants and bury yourself in the yellow soil.
In the filthy city of greed and butchery,
Lying flat on the basement floor, dipping into and tasting our beautiful Korea's blood, Shake off your filthy finger tip and
Take up the moldy shovel handle!
—18
Even on top of the ice, flowers are blooming,
A red flower can bloom hot,
Rotten seeds open up and sprout,
When winter has gone,
it is summer.....
Dear wives, with overflowing wombs,
Fling open the outside door and Holler!
At the sea and on the plains,
Holler!
The pursuers who wave the bayonet, and the slobbering ones who fall down beneath the bayonet too, when they die, to a clump of black earth,
will go waving their empty hands.....
Dear wives, panting for breath, twisting your fair-skinned bodies, as last night vanished without a word,
But when day breaks, freshly, in broad daylight,
we can still touch each other.
—19
Having to carry the sick children on our backs,
hobbling across the frozen river,
Where can we go?
The whole land shudders in the dust,
in every cursed village there is only fighting,
But as the wind charges over the riverbank,
calming down the whining children,
Where can we go?
But we must find somewhere to go.
—20
Passing through Jung Ang Cheong, *(17)
I despair,
because everything is so grim,
Living buried in the sleeping city,
I am always just one weed.
Waiting anxiously for the spring wind,
which has been shut up somewhere, unable to return,
I despair,
in Jung Ang Cheong.
—21
On the land that I broke up under my hoe,
the stained land, treated with contempt,
Putting lips to father's scars, we waited,
for one cup of freedom,
My throat is always thirsty,
but even my neighbor's love I drink,
cannot moisten my burning heart.
Look!
A swarm of soldiers swinging whips,
down the drenched backbone runs a stream,
it is not sweat,
it's blood,
it is not sweat,
it's blood.
—22
Dear Children! While you swing your arms,
and hurry noisily along the road home,
The one holding the dagger is aiming at something,
Lying under blankets, nestled in breasts,
with full stomach, drinking, and thinking over a sudden stroke with the sharply held knife,
While you are so cheerful that your sing,
When you slumber as a plump captive,
That the coastline is raped day and night,
rots with sickness to the core, in the darkness, everything decaying,
Do you know?
Do yo see it?
—23
When spring comes, will April come again too?
Can we see, standing face to face with tears,
the beautiful faces of our friends who fell,
bloomed in the empty mountains as flower petals,
bloomed vividly in crimson, raising their voices together to speak out,
embracing and weeping energetically in the dust,
the beautiful faces of our friends who fell,
In April, standing face to face, can we see them?
Killed ten times, and again, and buried, but,
When spring comes and they revive, can we see them?
—24
For five thousand years, buried foolishly in shadows,
with the bit always in our mouth,
Leaving the spirits of Tonghak in the ground, *(18)
Where shall we go?
shaking off the dew.....
Hungering, in a cold room, on the ground,
The only thing we have learned is hatred;
As ever, while not understanding, our wise kindsfolk vanished,
And although even their names were forgotten suddenly,
Leaving the blood of Tonghak in the ground,
Where shall we go?
shaking off the dew.....
—25
The hated names are written with fingernails,
Near my pillow, many words are written,
From dreams, fluttering up into the air,
with fingernails, with fingernails,
Sighs are scratch-written, and my mother's heart;
When I close my eyes, they leak out through the window;
I, in the end, am a rotten tree, locked up in the storehouse, like a rotten tree;
Even when the spring wind blows, I cannot open my eyes,
just chewing my bruised fingernails,
Even when the spring wind blows, I cannot open my eyes,
just scratching the hated names.....
—26
Dear brothers!
The time when we can sit together laughing,
stroking each other's sunken cheeks tenderly,
sharing our deep thoughts,
Won't it come?
From somewhere is coming, the sound of stamping on the frozen ground,
Hands waving, waving,
A great outcry,
at daybreak, open your window and You can hear it,
For the first time we can touch each other,
and the lost words too,
We can love.
—27
Fly away! Fly away! Dear bird, wounded bird.
Weeping, weeping,
if you fall down,
the famished demons will devour you,
Fly away! Fly away! Dear bird, wounded bird.
—28
For much too long, our feet have been bound,
For much too long, we have lived in solitude;
Last spring, and summer, fall, and winter too,
Our trousers have been whirled about in a strange wind,
next to high walls,
in icy bare-floored rooms.
We are far too gloomy;
Waking up from the dream, in which someone revived, yelling, calling back the vanished names, leaning back to back,
What shall we hope for?
—29
Where is the land,
that I can be laid to rest in?
Where is the land,
that I can stretch out my flimsy whip beaten limbs,
to lie down and dream?
Being driven about every day in hunger,
being driven,
a hole was drilled in my heart.
You! Who rules this land with iron!
If I die and rot,
the stagnant water will feed a flower.
My grave,
where the flower will bloom crimson and fade,
Where will it be?
In the black earth,
shivering in the winter ice,
Where will it be?
—30
The thieves are swarming, in the darkness,
clapping their hands.
Thorns come out of the stones they threw,
a hole is drilled in our heart;
Shaking their fat wrists.
The elated thieves' stonethrowing makes
falling down, falling down
the sound of dying, can you hear it?
The thieves sit in hiding,
The stones they threw,
surround us in rows,
with blood thirsty voices, screaming,
Viciously, viciously, screaming.....
—31
Even in the deat villages it is raining,
Where our fathers and our good friends,
were drug away last night, unknown to anybody,
in the deserted villages too, it is raining,
Yell! Yell!
In every cold gloomy alley, only the smell of rotting flesh, and the sound of trampled down-trampled down dying,
Spread out in the rain, like a red sunset.
While we wait in rags under the eaves of a stranger's house, crying in the wet afternoon,
In every dead village,
it is raining.
—32
Even when spring comes, the ice will not melt.
Ah! Like I am always empty handed, every house is starving, sleeping.
The sighs that have gathered in gap seconds,
fill up the empty sky.
Being kicked like a single stone, Our country growing old,
the people have become sick.
—33
Always losing our way,
on the vast empty plain,
starved, tormented,
Waiting till we are old for one ray of bright light,
it is not for us,
it's for the children.....,
Weep! Weep!
In the vast empty plain, only stagnant water accumulates;
Standing on our ripped-open tiptoes, where can we wait,
For sunrise,
in the smell of gunpowder, under the bayonet.....
—34
Unable to speak,
the whole body gets sicker and sicker,
the whole land is full of wrath.
Open the door! Open the door!
Sons and daughters!
Dead and buried with bullets from the rampaging troops,
Whose breasts are burning even now in the ground,
Friends! Revive!
Open the door!
—35
Staying like an insect in the petals of a withering flower,
Even if you survive for ten million years,
Torn-up like rags,
I will beat the empty sky,
and look down on you.
Even if I disappear into the dew on your dagger, Rolling in agony, rolling in agony, the streaming blood,
will pour down like the spring rains, and drench your filthy heart,
Even the knife-scars and even the gunbarrels will be drenched
Like the hard-blowing mid-winter sleet,
even if you whip us without resting,
I will breathe like the roots of grass, in the ground, without sleeping,
I will scream at you!

—EPILOGUE—

Did you see?
The small seed that was planted unknown to anybody,
Sprouting silently under the bayonet.....
Dear Poets! Gather your mouths together,
And try calling the dead people,
Can you hear, from somewhere, An answering voice?
With your fists, with your fists, beat the empty sky!
The deep sound echoing throughout the land,
Can you hear it? Dear Poets!
From the grave,
From the sorrowful grave of five thousand years.

Brief Story of Ryang Song U

Ryang Song U was born in 1943 in Hampyong-gun, South Cholla Province, south Korea. He took an active part in the "April 19 Popular Uprising" in 1960 when he was a student of Kwangju High School, and attended Korean literature department of South Cholla Univerity.

After graduation he taught at Kwangju Central Women's High School.

Until 1975 when he left Kwangju, he stayed South Cholla Province which produced a large number of prominent patriots and writers. Therefore, he has used as themes of poems "Kabo Agrarian War" in 1894 and the "April 19 Popular Uprising".

In 1970, he took up the literary career by contribution of six poems including "Palsongpop (Conception)" to the monthly "Siin (Poets)."

In 1975, he was expelled from Kwangju Central Women's High School because of his poem "Republic in Winter," and he was once a strong candidates for the "Manhae Prize," one of the authoritative prize awarded to poets.

—FOOTNOTES—

* (1) **Chongno** is the commertial center of downtown Seoul, with government buildings, large stores, etc. **Kwanghwa-mun** is the Kyongbuk Palace's main south gate, in a government building district of Seoul, it was designated in December 1968 by Park Chung Hee as the main gate to the Capital Building (Jung Ang Cheong). **Yoido** is along the Han River where, the National Assembly Building and the May 16th Plaza (a memorial to Park Chung Hee's coming to power on May 16th, 1961) are located.

* (2) **Heung Bu and Neul Bu** are brothers in a Ri Dynasty folk story. **Cheun Hyang** is the heroine of "The Story of Cheun Hyang," one of the most famous Ri Dynasty classics.

* (3) **Cheo Yon** is also a famous hero of a Ri Dynasty folk story.

* (4) **Am Nok Kang** is the longest river in Korea and also the border between north Korea and China. (Also known as the Yalu River). **Sam Su and Kap San** are towns in north Korea.

* (5) **Buk Ak San** is a large mountain in northern Seoul, and also the location of President Park's mansion. **Mu Deung San** is a mountain east of **Kwang Ju** in the southwest of Korea.

* (6) **Chung Mu Ro** is at the foot of Nam San in Seoul.

* (7) **Cheong Jin Dong** and **Mu Gyo Dong** are areas in Seoul.

* (8) **Nam San** is a mountain and park in Seoul, and also the location of a branch of the "KCIA" whose main function is security, interrogation, and torture. **Seo Dae Mun** is the location of a detention house in Seoul. **Yeong Deung Po** is a factory area in Seoul where there is also a prison.

* (9) **Azaleas** are the symbolic flower of the coming of spring.

* (10) **Kobu** was the location of a peasant uprising in 1894 which was a spark in the Tonghak Rebellion.

* (11) **The Hwang Ryong River** is near Kobu.

* (12) **Both of these areas** have a lot of Kisaeng tourist inns.

* (13) **Choppari** is a very strong word of contempt for the Japanese. It's literal meaning is "a pig's feet," which the Japanese are said to resemble when they wear "tabi" or "geta" footwear.

* (14) **Keum Gang San** (The Diamond Mountains) are the most beautiful natural scenery in Korea, spreading along the east coast in both north and south Korea.
Han Ra San is a large, famous mountain in the center of Cheju-do (island).

* (15) **The Honam train** is the line to the southwest of Korea, which is a farming area.

* (16) **Wae Nom** is an old word of contempt for the Japanese, meaning "pirate" or "wako".

* (17) **Jung Ang Cheong** is at the foot of Buk Ak San and the location of the Capital Building.

* (18) **The original** refers to the "spirits of the year of the monkey and horse" which refers to 1894, which is the year that the Tonghak Rebellion started.

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